

51-1942

ARKANSAS

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

LITTLE ROCK ARRANGES FOR NEGRO POLICEMEN

Eight Will Serve USO Area
Frequented By Their Race

From The Commercial Appeal
Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Aug. 19. — Appointment of eight negro policemen to police a section of the city where a negro USO Club will be established for negro soldiers at Camp Robinson will be made by the Little Rock Police Committee and Chief of Police J. A. Pitcock.

Little Rock City Council cleared the way for the appointment of its first negro officers at a council meeting Tuesday night. City Clerk H. C. Graham said Wednesday. The action was taken at the request of Army officials at Camp Robinson.

The ordinance permitting the employment of the "eight negro or colored" policemen specified that the men would be used to police an area adjacent to West Ninth Street, which is a negro settlement. They will be paid \$105 a month and the jobs will last until July 1, 1943. The negro police will work with white police in keeping order in the negro settlement.

Little Rock Shows It Can Be Done



These recently appointed law enforcement officers in Little Rock, Arkansas are now doing an excellent job in the performance of their duty in maintaining law and order. These men through their expert training have gained the respect of the entire citizenry of Greater Little Rock. Left to right, they are Joe Williams, H. L. Johnson, Lottie Burgy, H. C. Smith, Will Ledden, H. E. McFarlin, C. H. Mathews. They are the first colored men hired as policemen in the history of Little Rock.

51-1942

CALIFORNIA

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Kenny Washington Is Now Policeman

MAY 2 - 1942

LOS ANGELES - Following in the footsteps of his uncle, Lt. Roscoe Washington, Kenny Washington, famous former U.C.L.A. football star and a member of the pro Hollywood Bears, was appointed a policeman Tuesday. He was among 147 new police officers selected by Chief of Police Horrall by the new civil service eligible list. Kenny's appointment was approved by the police commission.

Along with the other selectees Washington will be put through a thorough course of training at the police school in Elysian park.

Two Recently Appointed Police Under \$1,000 on Vice Charge

OCT 17 1942

OCT 17 1942

With the city wrapped in the grip of a crusade against vice, a new twist in the campaign occurred on Wednesday night when two officers were suspended from the force under accusations that they were accepting "protection" money from prostitutes.

The accused are: Arthur M. Davis, an officer since August, 1, 1941, and James Wormley, Jr., appointed to the force last December 17.

The two were subsequently held under \$1,000 bond each for grand jury action when arraigned in the District Municipal Court.

OCT 17 1942

Davis and Wormley were said to have been giving protection to a house in the 600 block of N Street, Northwest. Details concerning investigations which led up to their detention were not immediately available.

The warrants against the couple, both assigned to the Second Precinct, charged extortion from Lula Thomas as a "fee" for refraining from causing her to be charged with violation of the law and for protection from the law for such violation of law." The first charge of bribery against them was changed to extortion in court. They pleaded not guilty.

OCT 17 1942

According to Capt. Jeremiah Sullivan, commanding officer of the precinct, he and Lt. E. F. Lewis, and Sergt. G. V. Moore witnessed a transaction between the woman and the officers in the N Street house about 1 a. m., Thursday. He added that the place was a house where prostitutes took men they had picked up on the streets.

OCT 17 1942

The case is said to have been under investigation for several days, following a complaint of the Thomas woman that she was "tired of being shaken down."

51-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Court Names Hueston Jr.

WASHINGTON
William C. Hueston, Jr., was appointed a probation officer in the new municipal court Wednesday by Chief Justice W. P. Barse upon recommendation of the chief probation officer, Joseph Sanders.

The appointment is the first in the history of the court, formerly known as police court. Mr. Hueston, a graduate of Howard University and its law school, resides with his wife, Mrs. Rosa M. Hueston, and daughter, Gayle, at 744 Park Road, Northwest.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Our Jim-Crow Fire Department is Costly

SEP 23 1942
The taxpayers of the District of Columbia have appropriated for the fire department services for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, the sum of \$2,470,930.

Of that amount \$2,172,060 is for personal services—that is, payment of salaries for 886 firemen, only 24 of whom are colored.

SEP 23 1942
Residents of the District of Columbia are not receiving the fire protection their investment of two and a half million dollars would indicate. This is true because the fire department is short of 100 firemen due to enlistment of personnel in the Army.

There are enough eligibles for the fire department on the Civil Service lists to fill these vacancies, but most of them are Negroes. The fire department will not accept Negroes unless there are vacancies at No. 4 Engine Company, a company set aside for Negro firemen exclusively. There are no vacancies at No. 4, consequently our fire department is delinquent because of the lack of sufficient white eligibles.

Experience has shown that when a man's house is on fire, he wants it put out. He calls for the fire department to do the job. We have never known of anyone calling the fire department and asking them to send white firemen only, or, more specifically, not to send any Negro firemen.

SEP 23 1942
He wants his fire put out whether the fighter is white, yellow, pink, blue or black. He wants it put out so badly that he is willing to pay his portion of the two and a half million dollars a year the fire department requires for this protection.

Washington is the seat of the Federal Government. It is the home of the President and of hundreds of Congressmen, diplomats, government officials, and a half a million war workers.

If the White House, the Capitol, the War Department or the Navy Department were to catch on fire, the Commissioners and the Fire Chief would have a tough time wiping the smut from their hands should the fire get beyond control for lack of firemen, when hundreds of Negro eligibles are pleading for the opportunity to become firemen.

Commissioner Mason says that colored firemen are restricted to the number needed at No. 4 Engine Company because firemen sleep in and whites do not want to sleep with Negroes.

SEP 23 1942
The Commissioners and the Fire Chief are ignoring

D.C.

the President's Executive Order 8802 which outlaws discrimination in the government and in defense industries. We know Commissioner Mason has read the order because he told us he had. He said the question of democracy was being overworked, and that the District Government was not obliged to pattern after the Federal Government.

The fire department of the District of Columbia finds itself in the role of a government agency and a defense agency, because it is charged with the responsibility of giving fire protection to all of the Federal buildings, including the home of the President, the war chiefs, the numerous war buildings and the homes of war workers. The rendition of this important protection should not be permitted to be sabotaged by the illusion that whites do not desire to sleep with Negroes.

Sleeping under the same roof does not imply sleeping in the same bed, for even in all-white fire companies, each fireman has his own bed.

There is plenty of precedence for whites sleeping under the same roof with Negroes in Washington and in the deepest South. An outstanding example is set by the President himself, whose colored valet, and maids sleep in the White House.

SEP 23 1942
The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices is investigating our jim crow fire department, but it needs specific instances of Negroes who have qualified for the department and who have been denied appointment because of their race.

THE TRIBUNE will gladly furnish this information to the FEPC if persons who have been denied appointments because of their race will get in touch with us.

We must set fire under our jim crow fire department until all of its prejudices are entirely in flames and beyond control.

New Coppers Report for Duty

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942



OCT 3 - 1942

Newly appointed members of the Metropolitan police force of Washington, D.C., shown as they left the Twelfth Street YMCA where they had been receiving instruction in physical education from William Mitchell, physical director of the branch. Left to right, front row, are: Donald A. Felder, Silas C. Vaughan, George Murray, Paul E. Gothard; back row, Hosea Lindsey, Hugh Y. Dowling and Roy L. Dixon. Baltimore's three colored policemen are in plainclothes, and Commissioner Stanton refuses to name additional uniformed policemen. He and Governor O'Connor can see that Baltimore's nasty jim-crow policies end and ALL citizens given a chance to serve on the law-enforcement staff.

Washington, N. C. Observer
August 16, 1942

N. C. Negro Is Artist And Aide To FBI Chief

BY MARION BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—"Yes, Miss, I'll be pleased to show you to the director's office."

William Samuel Noisette led the way down corridors to the office of J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of Information. Then, politely waited to usher me out of the austere suite situated in the Department of Justice building.

North Carolina, can justly be proud of Sam Noisette, native Fayetteville Negro. Here, at the Nation's capital, he has distinguished himself on two counts: As special

messenger and receptionist to Mr. Hoover—a position requiring intelligence and loyalty—and as a painter of landscapes in oil.

It is difficult to say in which field Sam excels. Around the FBI where he has been employed for 15 years he has become an institution and has gained the respect of his contacts among the 12,000 bureau employees. Having produced around 200 paintings which have been exhibited both privately and by sponsors, he certainly is established as an artist.

Sam, 41, married and the father

of a six-year-old son, arrived in Washington around 20 years ago with a battered box of oils; recommendations from employees at Fayetteville, Fort Bragg and Norfolk, Va., and a determination "to make good."

The first step towards his goal was achieved when in 1927 he qualified as messenger in the FBI. His next important promotion came 10 years ago when he was assigned special messenger to the director. Recently he also became Mr. Hoover's receptionist.

Tactful, courteous, observant and conscientious, Sam is well qualified to receive the many persons calling daily at Mr. Hoover's office. Needless to say, his position requires loyalty and discretion. In fact, he has conducted himself with such dispatch, that the director says of him:

"Sam's 15 years of service in the FBI have been characterized by unbounded loyalty and devotion to duty. He is not only an efficient and faithful employe but also a true friend."

In return Sam's opinion of the director is:

"Mr. Hoover is the grandest man who ever stood on two legs. I said so the first day I came to work in the FBI. I've never changed my mind."

That's how things stand between the FBI and Sam.

As to his progress in Washington's sophisticated art circles, his work has been exhibited by The Washington Post, Palais Royale and Jelleff's department stores and at private showings. His most successful exhibit was a private one-man show in 1938 which was attended by around 700 guests including the director of the FBI. Two of his canvases—one, his favorite, "Stormy Weather"—have passed the Corcoran Art gallery judges and appeared in an invitational exhibit sponsored by The Washington Post. Many of his paintings have been presented to congressmen, other high ranking officials and members of the FBI. Around 150 have been sold.

Sam attributes his success largely to his Fayetteville background where he was connected with "the right folks." Having the advantage of many of his race he received a grammar school education along with training as butler, sign painter, and clerk.

Born with a talent for painting, Sam cannot remember when he didn't draw. Before old enough to use crayons he drew pictures in the sand with sticks. When around 10 he began copying the Old Masters. It was about this time he was taken under the wing of the late Thomas Wright, Fayetteville artist. Wright, around 75, taught the eager boy the rudiments of the art.

Sam will never forget the first lesson with Wright. With a desire to make a first favorable impres-

sion he had labored long copying the well-known Dutch scene, "The Woman at the Well." Finally the picture was ready to be shown the instructor. Wright looked through squinted eyes at the canvas, then spoke sternly to the trembling boy. "Never copy, Sam. Be original; use your ears, your imagination." With that criticism the artist tossed Sam's picture aside.

"I've never copied since—I've learned to use my ears and my imagination," says Sam.

In fact, Sam has amazed the critics by the broad utilization of his imagination. For, he paints almost entirely by "ear" or memory.

"I like to sit at my easel and have one describe a scene. I can paint the scene as the person tells it. Often the teller of the landscape has compared the finished picture with the inspiration and found them identical to the smallest detail. Many of his best landscapes are scenes of North Carolina painted from memory.

Painting is not merely an avocation with Sam. It is an obsession. When not on duty at the FBI he lives for brushes and oils. Entirely detached from temperament he can work on a canvas with one hand and teach his son the rudiments with the other.

"The boy's painting is good, too," Sam says with pride.

Using a pallet knife to apply paint, Sam has mastered a bizarre effect similar to that achieved by Van Gogh. Yet, his work lacks the superficial vagueness of some of the more modern painters who employ this technique. Clouds "are his meat." He has perfected the knack of translucent lighting effects to bring out a beauty of cloud formations rarely accomplished on canvas.

Sam is well satisfied in Washington where he and his wife are leaders among a group of respected members of his race. But, he looks longingly towards his native State and to the time when he can return to exhibit his paintings to the home folks.

51-1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TO MAKE POLICE HISTORY



Chicago Park district service guards contemplate a problem in traffic as they prepare to be among Chicago's first women assigned to traffic police duty. Left to right, they are Mrs. Ruth Christie, Mrs. Rebie Williams, and Mrs. Hathaway Scott. They are three of fifteen women of both races who passed rigid mental and physical examinations and were selected from among 800 applicants. — Gushniere photo.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Lt. Child, Fingerprint Expert, Dies in Chicago

BY ALBERT G. BARNETT

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Final rites were held last Thursday Lt. William F. Childs, noted criminologist and fingerprint expert and the first of his race in America to become a lieutenant of police. He

was 81 years old and had been ill for two years.

Lt. Childs came to Chicago 54 years ago from his birthplace in Marian, Ala. He joined the police department in 1896 as a patrolman and in 1905 was made a desk sergeant. In 1912, because of his high standing on the civil service list, he was appointed lieutenant.

ILLINOIS

Assigned to the police bureau of identification, it was with his department that he made his greatest bid for fame. He was one of America's first experts to master the Bertillion (fingerprint) system and helped organize the local bureau of identification, headed by Capt. Evans.

Working with Capt. Evans, Lt. Childs developed the fingerprint identification of criminals, their most famous case being the Jennings murder case, in which Jennings (a Negro casual) was tried, found guilty and sentenced to hang, the verdict being based entirely on fingerprint evidence. It was the first time in world history that a man had been executed solely on evidence of his fingerprints and the case attracted nation-wide attention.

In 1922, after 25 years' service with the department, Lt. Childs retired and for 11 years thereafter was head of the guard protection service at the Boulevard Bridge bank. Illness forced his retirement in 1933.

The day before his death marked the lieutenant's 54th anniversary of his marriage to his wife, Mrs. Childs, who survives. Other survivors include three sisters: Mrs. R. C. Hastie, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. P. F. Headon, Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Jackson, Columbus; and several nieces and nephews, among them Judge William Hastie, former judge of the federal court, Virgin Islands, and present Negro adviser to the secretary of war and dean of the law school, Howard university.

Lt. Childs was laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery, a scant half-mile from his Eberhart avenue residence, following funeral services at the home, attended by a host of Chicagoans of both races, representing every phase of the city's life.

51-1942
Guardian

Boston, Mass.

BOSTON GETS 1st RACE POLICE LIEUTENANT

AUG 22 1942

Boston greets LIEUTENANT Francis G. Wilson of the police department! AUG 22 1942

In the list of Boston police officers recently promoted was the name of Francis Garrison Wilson, second son of the late Atty. and Mrs. Butler R. Wilson. Formerly attached to headquarters, the popular young officer has now been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, the first Boston colored policeman to reach that rank.

For many years Lieut. Wilson was a desk clerk at the busy Dudley Street Police Station in Roxbury where he won many friends through his fine character and engaging personality. When he was promoted to sergeant, he was made aide to Deputy Superintendent William Carey and assigned to the junior police corps. His work here was outstanding in preparing for publication much of the written matter now in existence on this important juvenile outlet. And he received the approbation of the distinguished and far seeing Police Commissioner James F. Timilty for fidelity in service in the Junior Police Corps of which Commissioner Timilty is the creator.

Lieutenant Wilson is now attached to the Bureau of Criminal Investigation and is an aide of Deputy Superintendent James R. Claffin, who assigned him in charge of radical squad, which handles investigation of enemy aliens and radicals.

Lt. Wilson is married to the former Elizabeth Pasco, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Pasco, Sr. of Westminster ave. The couple have two children and reside at 13 Rutland Square, Boston.

AUG 22 1942

51-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

NEW JERSEY

Baltimore Should Have Firemen Like These



These are members of Engine Company No. 9 and Truck Company No. 6 of the Atlantic City Fire Department. The entire complement of the two companies is four captains and eighteen men. In the New Jersey resort town, color of fire fighters does not matter. Baltimore could have firemen like these, too, if Mayor Jackson would instruct the City Service Commission to open examinations to all citizens regardless of color, and insist that colored citizens be given an equal opportunity to serve their city.—
Photo Courtesy A. Hardy.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Patrol Newark's 3rd Ward

AUG 22 1942



AUG 22 1942

Military Police Private Joseph West (left) and First Class Private William Tuttle of Fort Dix, who are among the eight colored soldiers assigned for patrol duty in the Third Ward, Newark, N.J. Making their headquarters at the 4th Precinct police station, the M.P.'s will protect soldiers visiting the ward, paying particular attention to taverns and clubs and houses of ill-repute.

51-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Why Not Police Promotions?

MAR 21 1942

Harlem has wondered, for many years, why some of its police officers have not gone beyond the rank of lieutenant. As a matter of fact, only one of the hundreds of Colored officers has reached that grade. Today, there are two Colored acting lieutenants on the police force. They have been so acting for many, many months. It cannot honestly be argued that there have not been, or that there are not now, many Colored policemen with the character, capacity and training to be captains, or inspectors. Neither can it be argued that the Civil Service Commission has discriminated against those who have taken examinations and failed.

The cause lies far deeper than these. It is the conviction of the Colored police that New York City does not want Colored police captains and inspectors, for fear of the effect on police morale. This is unfounded and a libel against New York Caucasians.

MAR 21 1942

Look at Fire Battalion Chief Wesley Williams. Look at Chicago, even, where Police Captain John Scott commands with honored efficiency the mixed tough Stanton Avenue Precinct.

Colored New York policemen have seen many of their number, who have given promise of future high rank, given details which would keep them permanently in the lower grades. They have seen many of the heroic veterans of the department taken out of the ranks and made detectives for apparently the same reason. They have seen their only officer, due to promotion to a high grade executive post, taken out of the service at the psychological moment and given a commissionership. The weight of all this suspicious looking chain of circumstances has estopped the effort and chilled the ambition of Colored policemen to rise to the top.

We call this to the attention of Mayor LaGuardia. You may be able to satisfy Harlem on this score, Mr. Mayor. We can't.

MAR 21 1942

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Patrolman Sloan In The News Again, This Time For Assault By Soldier From Alabama

MAR 21 1942

Patrolman James Sloan, the policeman who made headline news in the 1940 Presidential campaign when he charged he was kicked in the groin by Stephen Early, the President's secretary, in a fight at Pennsylvania Station, on Thursday appeared in Felony Court to charge that an Alabamian soldier hit him with a black jack.

The soldier, Private Marion T. Payne, attached to Battery B, East

ontown, N. J., was held in \$1,200 bail for the grand jury after Sloan told his story to Magistrate Robert F. Mahoney.

The policeman said he was walking down West 116th street at 3 a. m., Thursday in plainclothes when Payne and another soldier, Corporal Edward Harrigan, came and asked him an offensive question. The policeman said he told the soldiers to "beat it," and an argument ensued, ending, he said, in Payne hitting him with a black-

NEW YORK

jack.

MAR 21 1942

Two other policemen arrived on the scene, arrested Payne and Harrigan and took them to the 28th Precinct. Sloan was taken to Sydenham Hospital and treated for lacerations of the scalp.

The court dismissed Corporal Harrigan when it was ascertained that he was not responsible for striking any blows.

Sloan was the object of national publicity during the last Presidential campaign when he charged that he was kicked in the groin by Presidential Secretary Stephen Early. The incident took place on the night of October 28, 1940, when President Roosevelt was returning with his party from New York to Washington from the Pennsylvania Station. Sloan was among the policemen assigned to guard the special train and was keeping back the crowd when a man, later identified as Early, is said to have pushed through the crowd and brushed aside the cop.

When the patrolman refused to let him pass unless he identified himself Early is said to have kicked him in the groin. Immediately the incident became the object of a nationwide controversy ending when Early said he had kneed the cop and apologized for the incident.

Since that time Sloan has not been placed on active patrol duty but has been given assignments requiring little exertion.

Camden, S. C. Chronicle

April 17, 1942

Negro FBI Agent Wins Commendation

New York, April 8.—One day back in 1901 Theodore Roosevelt, taking his daily canter through Washington's Rock Creek park, turned to the Negro mounted policeman accompanying him and asked:

"Have you got a boy who would like to go to work?"

Officer Joseph A. Amos nodded "I've got one I can't control," he replied.

"All right," rejoined the President of the United States, "that's the one I want."

James E. Amos, the boy whose pappy couldn't control him, for almost 11 years was Theodore Roosevelt's bodyguard, jack-of-all-trades and chief idolator.

At 63 James E. Amos is one of the

Negro agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Not once but several times he has won the personal commendation of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover for jobs well done.

He played an important role in the nation's biggest spy case, in which 3 persons were sentenced for helping steal Uncle Sam's secrets for Hitler.

He joined up with the bureau in August, 1921, and has served in Washington, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Boston and Miami, as well as in New York. Shrewd, patient and observing, he once apprehended a man who had killed another on a battleship, after the bureau had been hunting him for 15 years.

Among his choicest memories is his association with Theodore Roosevelt.

"He was one of the most regular men I ever worked for in my life," he says.

An expert on guns, Amos always tried out T. R.'s before the latter would use them. If Amos said a gun was no good, it was sent back. He wrote a book about Mr. Roosevelt, "A Hero to his Valet" which won him an honorary membership in the International Mark Twain society.

His knowledge of the White House during T. R.'s tenure of office evoked an interesting bit of testimony during the spy trial. Frederick J. Duquesne, one of the defendants, said he was a frequent visitor to the White House when the first Roosevelt was president. The government called Amos to the stand. No, Amos testified, Duquesne was not.

An expert marksman as well as a specialist in guns, Amos regularly reports for work at 7 a. m. He is not required to be there until 9:30.

Amsterdam News

New York, N. Y.

Negroes Shun Cops' Jobs

AUG 15 1942

Fail to Take Tests

As Valentine Urged

AUG 15 1942

Police Commissioner Valentine's recent advice to Harlemites, regarding the need for more young men to take the police examina-

tions, was still being ignored this week, it was shown, following the appointment of 110 new cops.

Of the total number, only two are colored. "Our boys should know," one high (colored) official said, "that the commissioner can't name a man, if he doesn't qualify by passing both the mental and physical tests."

AUG 15 1942

Present available figures give the number of colored cops as 131, in a department which is made up of nearly 20,000 men and women.

Despite the lack of colored men in the department, however, it is believed that Harlem is due for an entirely new patrol system. Already, plans to eliminate street walking prostitutes are being studied. What the system is and when it is scheduled to start is a matter known only to the highest officials.

3761-15

FIRE DEPARTMENT MEMBERS HONORED FOR OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS



Captain John W. Heaney
James G. Bennett Medal



Fireman Charles A. Merz
Dr. Harry M. Archer Medal



Fireman James E. Lynch
Mayor La Guardia Medal



Fireman Albert E. Boston
Thomas F. Crimmins Medal



Captain Thomas J. Loughlin
Stephenson Medal

New York **Age**

New York, N. Y.

CITY FIRE FIGHTERS GET VALOR AWARDS

MAY 25 1942
Two Officers and 15 Men on
Annual List for Heroism
Beyond Call of Duty

MAY 25 1942
WORK IN RESCUES CITED

One Member Aided Police to
Capture Gunman—Mayor
to Present Medals

MAY 25 1942
For heroism above and beyond
the call of duty, fifteen men and
two officers of the Fire Depart-
ment were cited yesterday by Com-
missioner Patrick Walsh for the
1941 departmental awards. An-
other officer was named for an
award for having the best disci-
plined company.

Captain John W. Heaney of the
headquarters staff received the
James Gordon Bennet Medal, oldest
award in the department, for res-
cuing a fire captain during a blaze
on Jan. 22, 1941, at 530 Canal
Street. Captain Heaney at the
time of the rescue was an acting
battalion chief and aide to Mr.

Walsh, then acting chief of depart-
ment. Captain Heaney carried
Captain John Brown of Engine
Company 27 from the fourth floor
of a burning warehouse through
heavy gas and smoke to the street.

The Dr. Harry M. Archer Medal,
given once every three years to one
of the recipients of the James Gor-
don Bennet Medal in those years,
went to Charles A. Merz of Hook
and Ladder Company 168, who res-
cued a fellow-fireman at a blaze
at 6708 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, on
April 17, 1939.

Captain Thomas J. Loughlin was
named for the Stephenson Medal,
given for the best disciplined and
most efficient company. He com-
mands Engine Company 232, the
fireboat Thomas Purroy Mitchel,
stationed at Noble Street, Brook-
lyn.

Awards Made by Board

The awards were made by the
Board of Merit, headed by First
Deputy Fire Commissioner Ferdin-
and Butenshoen, and were con-
curred in by Commissioner Walsh.
The other awards were as follows:
Hugh Bonner Medal and a Depart-
ment Medal—To Edward J. Nelson
for rescuing Mrs. Lillian Mae
Wright at a fire at 225 West 128th
Street on Jan. 25.

William H. Todd Memorial Medal and
a Department Medal—To William
Yara Jr., who was overcome by
gas while attempting to rescue a
laborer from a sewer filled with
illuminating gas at 26-08 150th
Street, Flushing, on Feb. 1. Yara
was off duty at the time.

Emily Treavor-Mary B. Warren
Medal—To Edward Chirico and Al-
bert S. Johnson Medal to James T.
Kelleher for removal of two uncon-
scious workmen from a gas-filled
sewer manhole in the street at

26-08 150th Street, Flushing, on
Feb. 1. **MAY 25 1942**
William F. Conran Medal and a De-
partment Medal—To Bryan C. Cun-
niff for rescuing Mrs. Beatrice
Parker in a fire at 119 West 119th
Street on March 15.

John H. Prentice Medal and a De-
partment Medal—To Frank Knoph
for rescue of an 18-months-old boy
in a collapsed building at 73-18
Eighty-eighth Street, Glendale,
Queens, on May 5.

Thomas F. Crimmins Medal and a
Department Medal—To Albert E.
Boston for assisting a police officer
to capture an armed gunman in the
street at 2163 Second Avenue on
Aug. 30. Boston was wounded and
in a hospital for many weeks.

Thomas A. Kenny Memorial Medal—
To Lieutenant Michael P. Cashman
and Thomas F. Daugherty Medal
to James Powderly, for rescue of
Patrick Kelly in a fire at 6 Doyers
Street on Jan. 16.

M. J. Delehanty Medal for Valor—
To George J. Burnett for rescue of
Mrs. Anne O'Keefe in a fire at 54
West Thirty-first Street on May 16.

Brooklyn Citizens Medal—To John J.
Becker for rescue of a drowning
man in the East River off Noble
Street, Brooklyn, on Dec. 7.

Henry D. Brookman Medal—To Wil-
liam F. Murphy for assisting Mr.
and Mrs. Patrick Foley and two
small children to escape in a fire
at 522 West 161st Street on Dec. 12.
Mayor La Guardia Medal—To James
E. Lynch for rescue of three small
children in a fire at 318 East 100th
Street on Jan. 25.

Walter Scott Medal—To George J.
Strebel for rescue of John Johnson
in a fire at 157 West 111th Street
on April 21.

Chief John J. McElligott Medal—To
Joseph W. Brochu Jr. for rescuing
Mrs. Eloise Proctor in a fire at 292
West 142d Street on April 5.

The medals will be presented by
Mayor La Guardia in a ceremony
at City Hall later.

MAY 25 1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Gets Firemen's Medal



ALBERT E. BOSTON

JUN 2 1942
one of seventeen Boston fire-
men honored for heroism by Fire
Commissioner Walsh recently,
who was given his meritorious
service medal for action, not at a
fire, but in going to the assistance
of a policeman who had been shot
by an armed robber. Boston,
fireman, first grade, of Engine
Company 91, won the department
medal and the Thomas F. Crim-
mins Medal. While grappling
with the robber who had shot
Patrolman Charles Castoro, he re-
ceived a bullet wound in the back

which kept him confined in a
hospital for several weeks. The
robber was captured nearby.

JUN 2 1942

BEN DAVIS TO RUN FOR
ATTORNEY GENERAL

NEW YORK — Ben Davis, Jr.,
of the editorial board of the
Philly Worker, has been named
candidate for attorney general on
a full slate of Communist candi-
dates for State-wide offices an-
nounced here on Saturday.

New York **Age**

New York, N. Y.

Police Commissioner

**Urges More Negroes
To Join Department**

Frank E. Karelsen, jr., chairman
of the Education Committee of the
City-Wide Citizens' Committee on
Harlem, stated Monday that at a
meeting with Police Commissioner
Valentine, the Commissioner urged
that part of the education program
of the City-Wide Citizens' Commit-
tee on Harlem should be the edu-
cation of Negroes to become candi-
dates for the police force.

Commissioner Valentine stated
that he was very much disap-
pointed that more examinations
were not being taken by Negro ap-
plicants. He pointed to the fact
that there were only two Negroes
out of a class of 200 probationary
patrolmen, 164 of whom were grad-
uated from the Police Academy, 16
having been drafted into the
United States Army under the
Selective Service Law. He said
that it was a great regret to him
that out of approximately 18,000
police officers in the New York
Police Department, there are only
131 Negro policemen and police-
women.

Commissioner Valentine went on
to say that there was a real need
in the department for Negro police,
and he believed that all races
should be represented on the
police force in proportion to their
population in the city. He empha-
sized that the Police Department
has never indulged in racial dis-
crimination, and he felt that the
City-Wide Citizens' Committee on
Harlem would do a great service
to the community if, through the
press, they would make it known
in the Harlem area that the Police
Commissioner wants more Negroes.

51-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Given Meritorious Award



NEW YORK (C)—At E. Boston, above, one of 17 firemen honored for heroism by Fire Commissioner Walsh, was given his meritorious service medal for action, not at a fire, but in going to the assistance of a policeman who had been shot by a armed robber. For this, Albert E. Boston, fireman, first grade of Engine Company 91, won the department medal and the Thomas F. Crimmins medal. After Patrolman Charles Castoro was shot by a robber, Boston ran up and grappled with the criminal and was thereupon shot in the back. He was in a hospital for several weeks. The robber was captured nearby. (INP)

NEW YORK
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Singleton Requests More Negro Policemen in Jamaica Section

Assignment of more Negro policemen to South Jamaica was urged by Dr. John A. Singleton, president of the Jamaica Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a letter to Police Commissioner Valentine.

He asked for more than the two officers who have been stationed there for several months. According to Dr. Singleton, "Vice is on the increase and it is not safe for a woman to be alone on the streets at night." He also charged that gambling runs wide open.

In this connection Dr. Singleton criticized Magistrate Peter M. Horn, of Jamaica Estates, for a statement he is reported to have made that "attacks on white men by Negroes in South Jamaica are becoming serious."

"It is not that only white men are being attacked, but citizens, people, are being molested," said Dr. Singleton. "Judge Horn should familiarize himself with the situation before making a statement of that kind," he added.

In his letter to the commissioner, Dr. Singleton pointed out that Negro policemen take a more personal interest in the community where Negroes predominate and are better able to cope with the situation.

He was in the postal service before he joined the force in 1928. Asked how he came to be so handy with a gun, he replied, "Shootin' just comes natural."

Daily World Atlanta, Georgia Colored Detective Has Fine Record; 7 Notches In Gun

NEW YORK (C)—Sidney Cusberth, a Negro detective, put the seventh notch in his gun this week when he killed another Negro in routing up a holdup gang. Three others were arrested and one wounded.

Cusberth, who is 38, has one of the best record in the Police Department. He has been decorated 20 times for heroism, has three

honor mentions six commendations and 11 citations for excellent police duty.

He was in the postal service before he joined the force in 1928. Asked how he came to be so handy with a gun, he replied, "Shootin' just comes natural."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Commissioner Adds Police in Harlem

Approximately 75 additional policemen and 61 probationary patrolmen have been assigned to the Harlem area to reinforce the regular police in an effort to check crimes of violence and vice, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine has announced. While it is believed that most of the crime outbreaks in the area is due to economic conditions, police officials are anxious to find some way in getting unemployed youths off the streets at late hours without upsetting the normal habits of life of the peaceful residents of Harlem. It is the theory of many policemen that unemployed youth are responsible for the current crime outbreaks and the problem can best be solved through employment.

However, the police commis-

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes on the N. Y. Police Force

NEGROES WILL BE ALARMED at the fact that out of 18,000 officers in the New York City police department, only 131 men and women are colored. This situation came to light in a conference between Mr. Frank E. Karles Jr., chairman of the Education Committee of the City-Wide Citizens' Committee on Harlem, and Police Commissioner Lewis E. Valentine.

Urging the education of Negroes to become candidates for the police force, Mr. Valentine said that he was very much disappointed that more examinations were not taken by Negro applicants. He said that there were only two Negroes in a class of 200 probationary patrolmen, 184 of whom were graduated from the Police Academy, 16 having been drafted into the Army under the Selective Service Law. We agree with Mr. Valentine that there is a real need in the department for Negro policemen and that all races should be represented on the force in proportion to their population in the city.

The Police Department has a pretty clean record on the question of racial discrimination, and when it says through its commissioner that it wants more Negro police on the force, we can safely assume this to be true. The police force offers a well-paying career to our young men who are coming out of college each year; especially those who are athletes. It offers an opportunity for advancement, honor and respectability as well as service to the city and to the community.

It is an indictment against us when the records in the police department show only 131 Negro policemen and policewomen out of a total of 18,000 in the city. We are not denied the chance to avail ourselves of this opportunity for service and employment. It has been in front of us all along.

The police commissioner has taken the additional steps in assigning more men to Harlem as a means of protection for peaceful residents of that area against irresponsible thugs.

Tops List In 'Exams'

NEW YORK, Sept. 17—For the first time in this city's history, a Negro stood at the top of a list of successful candidates for appointment to the post of city patrolman.

The No. 1 candidate is Leonard B. Nethersole, 24, of 42 West 138th street, who has rated in first place over 15,000 applicants who took the competitive examination of the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Sanitation Worker Tops 18,000 Competitors In Police Dept. Exam

Had Quit College for Garbage Truck
To Aid Family; Brother Tenth on List

By EDELE CLASLOW
Tops in New York's public services is the city police department. And tops among the department's new recruits is a 23 year old Harlemit. He is Leonard Nethersole, FIRST in the list of 18,000 hopefuls who competed in the rigid physical and mental tests given last June.

Leonard first heard of his good fortune when his brother, Albert (who incidentally is among the first tenth on the same list) returned from the mailbox breathless, and yelled:

"Mom, what do you think. Leonard is first on the list."

With the routine notice from the Civil Service Commission held tightly in his hand, Albert never got around to explaining the reason for opening his brother's letter before his own.

After a visit to the well-appointed Nethersole apartment at 42 W. 138th St. where the boys live with their widowed mother, Mrs. Frances Nethersole, it's not difficult to understand Leonard's superior standing. His attractive and well poised mother in living room that could easily qualify as typical of a substantial American home. Pictures of the boys and their parents add to the room's "hominess." Leonard was notably surprised by the Star News' interest in him. He said, "Gee-whiz, I haven't done anything. Wait until I receive the appointment."

Equally as modest as her son, Mrs. Nethersole was reluctant to talk about herself. She gave all credit to the boys.

"They're just good boys," she said, "I only wish their father (Mr. Nethersole died last May) were here to share our joy."

In discussing the problem which Harlem parents face, Leonard's mother felt that the community offered sufficient supervised recreation to keep youngsters off the street. Explaining that she had enrolled her boys at the "Y" when they were just eight years old, Mrs. Nethersole said she guided their leisure time into healthful channels. Their summers were spent at camp and they were much too busy developing athletic skills to get into serious mischief.

The mother's greatest disappointment came when Leonard insisted upon leaving college because of his father's falling health. Entering the sanitation department three years ago, he continued his studies, with the police department ever his goal.

The No. 1 recruit hasn't quite realized his ambition. It will come when he dons the familiar blue uniform to patrol Harlem streets. All of the folks who know him agree that he'll be tops with Harlemites too.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

MORE POLICE FOR HARLEM FOLLOWING THE

The New York Age and other newspapers, Commissioner Valentine announced last week a substantial increase in the police force of Harlem in an effort to stem "muggings" and other crimes of violence in this area. This increase includes:

54 regular patrolmen,

61 probationary officers

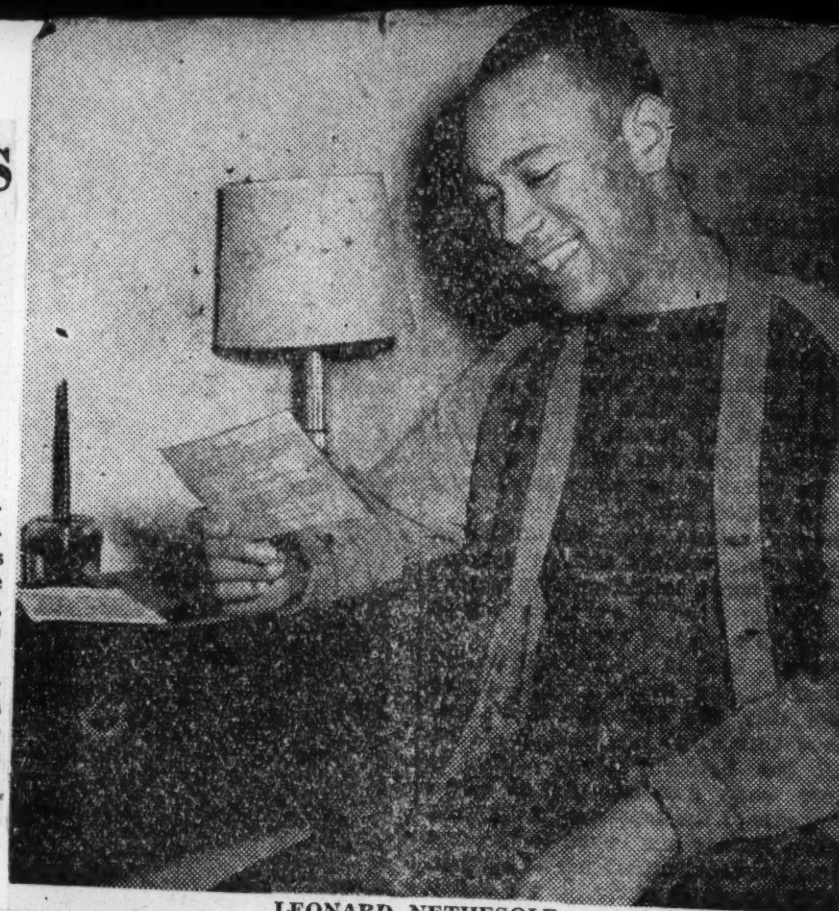
An unstated number of members of the City Patrol Corps, assigned Saturday night.

Three extra radio patrol cars.

A special radio motor patrol cruiser.

And an unstated number of detectives and plainclothesmen.

As a result of the under-staffing of the Police Department in the Harlem area, gangs of youngsters ranging in age from 16 to 22 years, have been terrorizing strangers and residents alike with holdups and "muggings." "Mugging" is the term applied to a surprise attack, usually in a hallway, wherein the attacker slips up behind his victim and places his right arm around his neck and squeezes until the victim is either unconscious or ceases to struggle and allows the "mugger" to go through his pockets. Sometimes a



LEONARD NETHESOLE

knife is held to the victim's side or at some vital point and he is warned he will be stabbed if he resists or makes an outcry.

Many residents have become so terrorized by these attacks they permit themselves to be robbed without putting up a struggle. According to the police, such attacks can be averted very easily if the victim would not show his head. All he has to do is step back and on the instep of the "mugger." The result will be so great he will immediately relinquish his hold and may even lose consciousness for a time.

The best weapon against crimes of this kind, as it is against most of the problems of life is fearlessness and a combative spirit. Once we permit ourselves to become intimidated or to lose our heads in panic, we are lost.

With the new additions to the Harlem police and a firmer stand on the part of the public, the youthful gangs who have given Harlem such notoriety in the past few months should soon be broken up and dispersed.

51-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

SIX POLICE SGTS. PASS EXAMINATION

That at least two Negro lieutenants of the city will be made within the next year was generally conceded this week when the official results of the promotional examination was posted.

Six of the seven Negroes who took the examination were successful candidates. They are:

Sgt. Harry D. Deas, 4533 Prairie avenue, who topped the list with a grade point of 81.94, and rates position number thirty-nine on the general list; Sergt. Kinzie Bluiett, 2949 Walnut street, with fifty-sixth on the list; Sgt. Carl Nelson, 2020 Champlain avenue a grade point of 79.81, standing with a grade point of 73.46, standing 254th on the list;

Sgt. Robert M. Harness, 4537 Evans avenue, with a grade point of 73.01, standing 277th on the list; Sgt. Raymond C. Green, 5324

Wabash avenue, with a grade point of 72.33, standing 313th on the list; and David L. Jenkins, 1355 West 108th street with a grade point of 71.31, who stands 337th on the list. Given Military Preference

Official reports reveal that 383 police officers took the examination, with 349 passing and thirty-four failing. *Aug. 16, 1942*

The grades the men now have are subject to readjustment because of preference given veterans of World War I. Each man with military experience is allowed .6 of a point for every six months in service. No man is permitted to claim more than 1.8 additional grade points, however.

Sgt. Deas does not have a military record but despite

this, it is retirements, discharges and other kinds of vacancies he will be wearing a lieutenant's stripes within a year.

Both Deas and Bluiett, if assigned, will be eligible for the captain's examination when it is scheduled, and informed sources predict that these two men will successfully pass the difficult examination.

NEW YORK

HARLEMITO TOPS PATROL-
MAN LIST *Sept. 19, 1942*

The distinction of being the first Negro to obtain the highest rating in a municipal police examination fell to Leonard P. Nethersole, 24, of 42 W. 138 St., when he topped 1,623 other candidates in written and physical tests for city patrolman.

Nethersole, who earned an average of 83.66, tied with John T. Greaney, 20 white, of 390 St. Marks ave, Brooklyn, but was given first place when his written test was graded 91, two points higher than Greaney, who cannot be appointed until next August 21, when he becomes 21.

High on the list also was John Borican, world's fastest indoor runner of 600-yard to two-thirds mile dashes. Borican, who received a mark of 80.66, is also national pentathlon and decathlon champion.

Source:

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.
Sept. 13, 1942.

10 Heroic Policemen Honored

DEC 23 1942



H. V. Baumert. Joseph Demas.

Policemen who risked their lives to save others from harm were among ten patrolmen and detectives who received Honorable Mention today in citations for meritorious service.

Among them was Detective Joseph Demas of the 18th division, who on July 18 saved the lives of two girls. The award states the girls fell 35 feet at 415 W. 57th St. to the gable of the adjoining building and clung to a small pipe.

"They were in grave danger of falling from this precarious position to a roof 25 feet below," the award continues. "Detective Demas reached the gable roof and lowered himself hand over hand down a ledge about eight inches wide to the girls, each of whom had a fractured arm and internal injuries."

"He picked up one of the girls who fainted and braced the other girl with his foot until assistance arrived. A patrolman was lowered by means of a life belt and the girls were hauled to safety."

Patrolman John S. Egan of the 25th Precinct rescued a woman who had fallen into the Harlem River. Patrolman Henry V. X. Baumert of the Seventh Precinct dived into Rockaway Inlet Channel, Queens, and rescued a man after a hard struggle in a strong tide.

Others who received Honorable Mention coolly confronted the guns of bandits in tight corners and shot it out. They included Detectives Sidney S. Cusberth and Michael J. Ward of the 18th Division, Patrolman George F. Brown, 79th Precinct; Patrolman John M. Bou of the Police Commissioner's Office; Patrolman Anthony F. Paduano and Roy A. Gough of Manhattan East Headquarters, and Patrolman Arnold C. Dolan of the 15th Precinct.

Also, 104 policemen were commended and 135 were cited for excellent police duty.

A. F. Padirana.

A. C. Dolan.



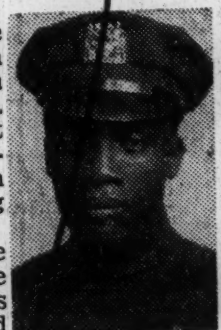
G. F. Browne.

J. M. Bou.



R. A. Gough.

M. J. Ward.



S. Cusberth.

J. S. Egan.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO DETECTIVE TOPS HONOR LISTS

S. S. Cusberth, Who Has Killed
7 Hold-Up Men in Duels,
Wins His 22d Award

NEMESIS OF 'MUGGERS'
DEC 24 1942

10 Other Honorable Mentions,
104 Commendations and
135 Citations Bestowed

This year's list of Police Department awards for bravery and for excellent police duty is headed by Detective Sidney S. Cusberth of the West 123d Street police station in Harlem. The newest award, an honorable mention for the arrest of hold-up men after a gunfight and an attempted stabbing, brings this Negro police hero's total citations in the department to twenty-two, an extraordinary number.

Detective Cusberth, a chauffeur before he joined the force fourteen years ago, is one of the most fearless and tireless men on the force. He has killed seven hold-up men in pistol duels in Harlem within the last ten years, which stands as a record. His honors now include four honorable mentions, seven commendations and eleven citations for excellent police duty. He has done more than any other one man on the force to hold down "mugging" and other forms of robbery in Harlem.

The 1942 list of Police Department awards holds ten honorable mentions, 104 commendations and 135 citations for excellent police duty. In several cases men have been cited two or three times on the 1942 list. Further recognition awaits some of the men named in the list of honorable mentions. The Police Honor Board will meet to decide which of the ten are to receive medals for their acts.

The full list of citations follows:

Honorable Mention

Detectives SIDNEY S. CUSBERTH and MICHAEL J. WARD of the Eighteenth Division. At about 4:30 A. M., June 21, 1942, saw a woman lure a man into a hallway at 70 West 118th Street. Five

men followed the couple and attempted to hold up the woman's companion. Detective Cusberth, in the fight that followed, wounded one of the quintet, who subsequently died. He wounded a second, who escaped but was caught next day. Cusberth and Detective Ward subdued and disarmed the three other men and took the woman into custody. All the prisoners admitted parts in other crimes. Detective JOSEPH DEMAS, Third Detective District. At 10:10 P. M., July 18, 1942, while on radio patrol, lowered himself hand over hand down an eight-inch ledge to hold and brace two young girls, who had fallen thirty-five feet from a roof at 415 West Fifty-seventh Street and who were in danger of another twenty-five-foot drop. Another patrolman, lowered on a safety belt, hauled the girls to safety.

Patrolman GEORGE F. BROWN, a detective at time of occurrence, Seventy-ninth Precinct. At 10:15 P. M., April 2, 1942, at 147th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, exchanged shots with two robbers, mortally wounding one. The man he wounded was a Sing Sing Prison parolee with five previous arrests on his record.

Patrolman JOHN S. EGAN, East 126th Street station. At 2:25 A. M., May 13, 1942, left his radio car and, partly clad, leaped into Harlem River at 132d Street to save a woman who had fallen overboard.

Patrolman (now Sergeant) JOHN M. BOU, Police Commissioner's office. About 6:40 P. M., Aug. 18, 1942, in a pistol fight with hold-up men on the third floor at 29 West 112th Street shot and mortally wounded one of his three assailants.

Patrolman ANTHONY F. PADUANO, Manhattan East Headquarters and Patrolman ROY A. GOUGH, now of Creedmore, Queens, Precinct, then of Manhattan East Headquarters. At 1:30 A. M., Aug. 19, 1942, at 74 West 118th Street, engaged in a fight with hold-up men armed with knives. Patrolman Paduano mortally wounded one of the hold-up men, Gough subdued and disarmed the others.

Patrolman HENRY V. X. BAUMERT, Clinton Street station. On Sept. 8, 1942, at 11:30 P. M., while on duty at 22 Bay Side Place in Rockaway Point, Queens, heard cries for help and accompanied by a neighbor rowed 800 feet off shore to dive several times for a man who had fallen from a ferry-boat.

Patrolman ARNOLD C. DOLAN, East Thirty-fifth Street station. At 11:50 P. M., Oct. 2, 1942, chased two men fleeing in a taxicab from 1099 Second Avenue, where they had threatened to kill the proprietor. With one of the robber's guns aimed at him, Patrolman Dolan killed one of the hold-up men, wounded the other.

Patrolman Bou and Patrolman Baumert each received Commendations in addition to their Honorable Mentions, but for other acts.

COMMENDATIONS 1942

Francis J. Watterson Jr.

LIEUTENANTS

Peter S. Brennan Walter C. Sullivan

Acting Lieutenants

Walter E. Devine Walter F. Henning

Joseph F. Leary William C. Seubert

Sergeants

John W. Brown Richard H. Esau

Dominick J. Masella

Detectives

William S. Secor John Aievoli

James F. McHale Jr. Charles A. Tracy

Thomas F. Murphy Sidney S. Cusberth

Alexander Johnson Joseph T. McLain (2)

James J. Walsh William A. Duffy

Robert J. Nannery John J. Tobin

John S. Morahan Daniel F. Sullivan

George J. Swander Charles A. Barts (2)

Harold F. Flay William E. Kelly

William F. O'Brien Vincent J. Regan

Bernard F. Brennan John F. McGuire

Dennis J. Egan A. L. B. Scherbaum

James S. Dolan Edmund B. Cosgrove

William J. Galvin George E. Webber

William J. Begg John J. Bergin

William J. Judge Edward J. Doran

Arthur N. Propper Thomas Aulbach

John J. Hogan William J. Mulligan

John P. O'Shea James S. Buckley

Thomas J. Finnerty William F. Nevins

Patrolmen

George E. Dickerson Lloyd G. Clark (2)

Albert P. Walker Thomas P. Reid

George J. Ahrens Joseph M. Fleming

Anselm J. Cramer Francis M. Hartnett

George F. Robinson George R. Connelly

Harold E. Gaffney (2) Abraham Gordon

Henry Wittenberg Adam J. Noreika

Russell C. Wolf Harold A. Jacob

George H. Clark R. R. Innenberg

Stanley Kronzak
William J. McArdle
H. V. X. Baumert
Joseph F. Frey
Hyman Silverstein
Joseph E. Russo
Charles J. Kelly
Jacob Katz
Edward W. O'Brien
William J. Kearney
James E. McGuire
Howard J. Graff
Raymond J. Collora
Benjamin Wallace

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY

Acting Captains

Francis J. Watterson Jr. (2)

Acting Lieutenants

James A. Brady

Daniel J. Campion

Bernard Gunson

Charles E. Lehman

James J. Weldon

Thomas L. Fay

Detectives

George E. Booker (2)

Walter J. Dugan Jr.

Arthur E. Dallas

John J. Reid

John J. Sheehan

William J. Galvin

Peter E. Sweeney

Geo. R. Salayka Jr.

Michael Sabatino (2)

William J. Gilmartin

Wm. J. Colbert (2)

Raymond V. Martin

Julius Salke

Philip Waag Jr.

Godfrey Dellano

Harold V. Kelly

Arthur Seyffert

Edward F. Fagan

Bernard F. Reynolds

Thomas H. Neary

Adam J. Redenburg

James F. Woods

Philip Klieger (2)

Alexander Johnson

John E. Barrett

Joseph J. Sullivan

Walter S. Curtayne

Daniel F. Sullivan

John T. Hennessey

James J. Ford

John D. Kinsella

William Donohue

Martin L. Johnson

Edward A. Ginty

Joseph M. Wendt

Thomas A. Hackett

James R. Matthews

Anthony A. Spletzer

Frank P. Shannon

Henry W. Dalheimer

John F. Costigan

John Peller

Louis Marchese

Michael J. Larkin

Giachino Bivona

Frederick K. Lascar

Edward J. Schmitt

Thomas J. Brennan

Murray Hirschhorn

Tony Chlumsky

Edward Lacinia

Edward J. Kapple

Martin J. Rowan

Patrick J. McNamara

Frank Kanz Jr.

Nathan M. Horowitz

Carl Goodsmith

Eugene W. Ahearn
Maurice Flynn
John A. Banks
John M. Bou
Joseph J. Kaminsky
Max Tendler
Charles F. Bahike
Frank Rosenblum
James H. Christie
Otto J. Bauer
John J. Orlowski
M. J. Fitzpatrick
Raymond W. Mullen
Willie A. Hudson

EXCELLENT POLICE DUTY

Acting Captains

Patrick F. J. McVeigh

Acting Lieutenants

Walter E. Devine

W. C. Seubert (2)

J. P. Faughnan (3)

W. J. Granger

Detectives

James F. McHale Jr.

James V. Moore

Ambrose J. Clare

Robert V. Laws

Harry Browner

Frederick H. Sorger

Joseph J. Regan Jr.

Modesto Laghezza

Harvey F. Miller (2)

William L. Devine

John P. Jacoby

David R. Walker

Edward Sonn

A. L. B. Scherbaum

Arthur O. Lloyd

William A. Gruner

Walter G. Foden

O. S. Blackburne

Joseph Altomari

Charles D. Watkins

John R. Kolbrenner

Edward J. Valentine

William S. Secor

Edw. W. Van Name

Joseph A. Whitmore

Edward P. Boyle

Thomas G. J. Cox

Patrolmen

Adam E. Moosmann

John M. Judge

George E. Lyons

John F. Kelly

George H. Held

Thomas A. Radigan

Lloyd G. Clark

Charles O. Turchi

George R. J. Flood

Frank P. Mitchell

August J. Seebor

Charles Goodale

Sidney Schwarz

Adam Zerrnenner Jr.

Elmer E. McKinney

Matthew Bauersfeld

Henry Quinn

William Engel

Isaac Price

Louis A. Levithan

John Prasek

James H. Christie

Arthur R. Torrell

Thomas Festa

Leif R. Reinertsen

Sydney C. Cooper

William J. Burke

Graydon Temple

51-1942

NEW YORK

World-Telegram

New York, N. Y.

The Kind Harlem Needs. OCT 13 1942

With five citations already to his credit, Patrolman Benjamin (Big Ben) Wallace, 6-foot 5-inch, 280-pound Harlem Negro policeman, has certainly earned a sixth.

Last Friday night Patrolman Wallace, single-handed, tackled five alleged Negro muggers in a Harlem apartment, rescued their terrified victim, shot one of the five and, with his nightstick, kept the others cowed until the arrival of patrol crews. OCT 13 1942

Grand piece of one-man police work. With more policemen like Wallace assigned to Harlem there might be a marked decrease of these muggings, in one of which last month a United States Army private was brutally killed, robbed and left lying in an areaway.

Mayor La Guardia should note what Wallace did and why this policeman has become known in Harlem as "Mr. Terror." Harlem would be the better and safer for more policing of the Wallace brand. OCT 13 1942

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
July 24, 1942

More Negro Policemen

[Charlotte, N. C., Observer]

THAT the City Council is thinking of adding two more Negro policemen to the city force, is of exceeding moment at this time, considering the background of this experiment, and, more especially, considering the blocking effort of the holdover minority members of the present Council who succeeded a week ago in preventing the re-election of the two present officers.

The better element of the Negro leadership of the community which fought to get the two original policemen from the ranks of this race elected has also been contending for the employment of two more.

And on the basis of the achievements already wrought, they have a case.

The two officers have done what the Council considers to be an accomplishing service. Two more like them ought to prove much more effective among the bad element of their people in the way of reducing crime and combatting evil-doing of all sorts.

They can reach the morally diseased areas of the city with greater ease than white officers and their contacts assist them no end in rounding up criminals.

In every respect, the test that has so far been made justifies not only the continuation of the work of these efficient law-enforcement officers, but argues strongly for the election of others.

The prevailing mind of the community is mainly interested in this matter only from the standpoint of what Negro officers on the police force are doing and can do.

The pigment of the skin of efficient and effective policemen is of no major importance.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 22, 1942

MORE NEGRO POLICEMEN.

That the City Council is thinking of adding two more Negro policemen to the city force, is of exceeding moment at this time, considering the background of this experiment, and, more especially, considering the blocking effort of the hold-over minority members of the present Council who succeeded a week ago in preventing the re-election of the two present officers.

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Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 20, 1942

EXPECT NEGRO POLICE TO STAY

Confidence of Retention of
Two Officers Expressed At
Mass Meeting.

Confidence that the city council in regular weekly session Wednesday afternoon will provide for retention of the services A. M. Houston, and James Ross, Negro policemen, in the Brooklyn section of the city, was expressed at a mass

meeting of Negro citizens yesterday afternoon at Friendship Baptist church.

Henry Houston, president of the Community Crusaders, presided over the meeting, which began at 4:30 o'clock, at the request of John S. Davidson, president of the Negro Citizens league. The session was held under joint sponsorship of these two bodies.

Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, presented as the keynote speaker, recited the history of the movement to utilize the services of Negro policemen as a vital aid in coping successfully with crime conditions among Negroes. He recalled that the two men were employed as special officers for one year, the original term of their employment having expired July 9.

"These officers have not been discharged," he said. "They are on leave of absence pending determination of their status for the next year by the city council at the meeting Wednesday. We are confident that they will be retained."

Discussion at the meeting also related to the belief that very effective work could be performed by Negro policemen in areas in addition to Brooklyn — other sections inhabited by Negroes — and the hope that additional appointments will be made by the council was expressed.

Short talks were made by Rev. W. H. Davidson, Dr. J. W. Heritage, Dr. B. F. Gordon, Rev. George E. Archibald, W. P. Robertson, Bishop Dale, Dr. T. E. Craig, and Arthur Greer.

Harmony and good will between the races were dominant ideas at the meeting. Appreciation because of the friendly interest of many prominent white citizens was voiced. The record of the two officers was declared to constitute one of several cogent reasons for their retention.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
August 9, 1942

GENERAL MECKLENBURG.

To All Negro Citizens of The City of Charlotte.

Important Negro history was made in Charlotte last week. After an experience of a year with two men of your race serving in the capacity of police officers, not only have they been reappointed but also two additional ones have been employed.

That means, and so it will be generally understood, that in the minds of the councilmen the experiment of a year with two Negro police officers proved sufficiently successful to justify the further and more extensive experiment of having four Negroes in the police department, in order that additional areas may be patrolled by them.

The two original Negro police officers' duties were restricted to exclusive Negro neighborhoods and that rule will be observed in the

employment of the two additional ones, as I understand it. That is as it should be.

As one who advocated the experiment more than a year ago, I have been gratified by the results. Even though the record of homicides among Negroes during the last year has been very unfavorable, it has been pointed out that almost all of them occurred in neighborhoods where there were no Negro policemen and virtually none in the area patrolled by the two Negro officers.

As I see it, the principal, and I might as well say the supreme, function of the four Negro police officers is to prevent crimes, including murders, and not merely to help catch offenders after crimes have been committed.

But all of the foregoing was written merely to lead up to this: The Negro citizens of Charlotte, who long have urged use of Negro policemen, have assumed an increased responsibility. It is the responsibility of all Negro citizens and their leaders to co-operate and use all their influence to insure the success of the further experiment with Negro policemen—to prove to everybody that it really pays the city to have Negroes on the police force.

GENERAL MECKLENBURG.



CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA'S, four Negro policemen and the Community Crusaders, police committee who steered their appointment. Left to right, top row: James S. Ross, T. Nash, Jr., James Taylor and A. M. Houston. Bottom row: H. Houston, Arthur S. Grier, Dr. J. S. Tross, Thad L. Tate and John S. Davidson.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Chief Lauds Efficiency of Plainclothes Detective Is Charlotte's Two Policemen Appointed In Raleigh, N. C.

JAN 3 - 1942

JAN 3 - 1942

CHARLOTTE, N. C. — Placed on the force as an experiment, Officers James Ross and A. M. Houston are nearing the completion of six months' service with a record that has won them the praise of Police Chief Harry R. Joyner and will undoubtedly prove that the experiment has been a great success.

Violently opposed by the "hold-over" city councilmen of the political machine which has dominated local government for a number of years, the two colored officers were given a chance by seven new members of the eleven-man board, and began their duties, after a brief period of training, on July 9.

Respected by People

In sections of the city where crime necessitated that white officers travel in pairs, these two officers have come to command unprecedented respect and are familiarly referred to as "Jimmie" and "Bub."

In one particular instance when a drunken man was about to make trouble for the colored officers at First and McDowell, a well-known danger zone, some of his acquaintances came up and reportedly told the offender:

"Man, go on home! Don't you hear that officer talking to you. Now you go on home, before we jump on you, and beat the socks off'n you."

Credited with 300 Arrests

Again and again such instances of co-operation obtained by Officers Ross and Houston have been reported in situations where white officers would have undoubtedly experienced difficulties. Officers Ross and Houston have arrested 300 offenders and have obtained convictions in ninety per cent of the cases.

Questioned as to the prospect for the addition of more colored officers to the force, the chief of police said he did not know.

However, it was learned from reliable sources, that there may be additions during the coming summer. The two officers received their new winter uniforms on Monday.

Dec. 5, 1942
BY A. A. MORISEY

RALEIGH, N. C. — The ambition of civic leaders and organizations of the city to have Negro policemen in the city became a reality this week with the appointment of John Haywood Baker to the local police force as a plainclothesman. The appointment was made by Chief of Police J. Winder Bryan who stated that Mr. Baker began his new duties December 1.

Mr. Baker is a graduate of A. and T. College and for six years has been special officer

and manager at Chavis Park. Several times he has been assigned to special duty by the police department and his service in both capacities has been satisfactory, according to officials.

OFFICIALS FELT NEED

In making the announcement Chief Bryan stated that for some time the police department had felt the need for a man to work among the Negroes of Raleigh in an effort to give more satisfactory service and to obtain a better understanding of the situation as it exists here.

Efforts in the direction of securing a Negro policeman date back to October 1941 when a bond election was held

in the city and the possible appointment of Negro police, along with other improvements was one of the points given much attention by the Negro voting population.

LEAGUE AIDED PETITION

In March 1942 a delegation of citizens appeared before the City Commissioners and made a formal request for the appointment. Spokesman for the group was George Snowden of the Young Citizens Civic and Political Club which organization has taken an active part in the campaign. However, the committee included representatives of all civic organizations and political leaders of the community who voiced sentiment for the appointment.

Eight Freed When 'Evidence' Flops

Police Chief Is Trapped By Records Showing Innocence

Federal Official Tells Of
Whiskey Raids By Officers

TULSA, Okla.—Eight suspended Negro policemen won a sweeping vindication Friday, following a three-day hearing before the city commissioners, when charges against them were dismissed and all were restored to their posts.

Police court records that showed the eight Negro officers had enforced the law more substantially than forty white officers holding similar positions, together with the unstinted support that came from white officers, were so revealing, that even Police Commissioner Thomas I. Munroe, who signed the dismissal charges, was forced Friday to join with other commissioners, in clearing the veteran Negro officers, charged with willfully failing to suppress open and notorious whiskey and gambling rackets.

Hall Heads Defense
The hearing opened Wednesday morning in the city hall chambers with all of the commissioners, including Mayor C. H. Veale, present. Attorneys Amos Hall, Flint Moss and Primus Wade represented the defendants, while City Attorney E. M. Gallagher represented Police Chief

George Blaine, who filed the charges against the defendants. More than fifty witnesses were called by the defense to swear to the good character and excellent work of the suspended officers.

As the trial opened Wednesday, Mayor Veale asked defendants' lawyers whether the suspended officers wanted severance or agreed to accept the verdict of the commission if they were tried together. Moss announced immediately that the officers had elected to rise or fall together.

City Attorney Gallagher demanded that all witnesses be put under the rule, and the defense immediately tried to disqualify Police Commissioner Munroe, who

Chief Blaine had testified against himself at the outset of the trial that he had said "I find nothing in my conscience or the law to disqualify me," quickly became the prosecutor, taking precedence over what Blaine had said in-Gallaher. He said the police officers to a cocked hat. Blaine had said officers had revealed none of their discouraged white officers from evidence to him, and he had not raiding in the Negro district, but discussed the case in any way. the records showed that although the Negro section constitutes one seventh of the city, that during a three-month period the white raiding squad had made 95 raids in the white section and 57 in the Negro section.

Records Convincing
The records also showed that while the Negro officers had made 19 raids themselves in the Negro district, forty white officers do-ing the same type of work had made only one raid in the white section. The police records were the most convincing argument in favor of the Negro officers, and it was this type of evidence that Munroe was seeking to suppress.

Blaine Stammers
Chief Blaine was knocked off his feet and began to stammer when after testifying he had lost confidence in all of the Negro officers. Attorney Moss read to the city council a letter written by Blaine to the Marine Corps, in which Blaine praised one of the officers (C. W. White). The letter had been written after the suspension.

Blaine reluctantly admitted writing the letter, while Moss, shaking a finger at him, shouted, "You do not want to tell me you would shove off on the government a man whom you felt was unworthy as a police officer."

Blaine had even testified that he discovered Officer C. W. White standing out in front of one of the places where the raiding squad was making an investigation; but, under questioning, the chief admitted that no contraband goods were discovered at that location.

Smitherman Best Officer
At one time while the chief was on the stand, Moss asked Blaine whether he did not know that John Smitherman had the best record of any peace officer in Tulsa. "And that record of Smitherman can be found in federal courts of this district," declared Moss.

Munroe, who when defending

Background Revealed
It will be recalled that Munroe was indicted several years ago on charges of a serious nature, while police commissioner, and a number of his police force remained in jail for several months, awaiting trial. The death of two of the indicted men is said to be all that saved Munroe from conviction, but he has been able to maneuver around and is now an appointee of the city commission to the office he now holds, following the resignation of Russell White. Cobb, who has entered army service, was a Republican while Munroe is a Democrat, and many observers feel that the whole scheme was hatched to place Chief of Police Blaine in an embarrassing position. If Blaine is fired, Munroe will be able to replace him with a man of his own choice.

Munroe Restless
Munroe was visibly laboring under a mental strain all during the three-day trial, sitting constantly with his head down, his hand constantly stroking his forehead. He was only when he saw things trending in favor of the defendants that he would grab a witness before he left the stand and begin to hammer him with questions. It was when the city rested, however, and the defendants started putting on their testimony that everyone could see the case was drifting definitely towards a quital. All of the police squad captains, when called, stated that every Negro officer had religiously carried out his orders. They were positive that never at any time had the Negro officers refused to carry out specific instructions. Blaine made equally many damaging admissions as his subordinates.

Relentless Moss
The defense then began another line of questioning. Blaine admitted that because of the tire emergency officers had been instructed not to cruise more than 20 miles each night. Moss was merciless. After he regained that admission, he went into a discussion regarding the distance around the Negro area, which Moss said was a length of seven miles.

When the Negro patrolmen drive to and from the car barn to the Negro area and circle the Negro district twice they have covered the distance you allotted to them," said Moss. The rest of the night they would be forced to remain idle in order to carry out your instructions, would they not?" asked Moss.

Nothing New
Defense Attorney Hall took the record raid by raid, noted the per-

Testified, Too
"And they never failed to go to court and testify with perhaps unwarranted enthusiasm, did they?" Moss inquired. The chief said the officers had not failed in that respect. Again going to the defense of Officer White, and suspecting the prosecution might be plugging for this man, Moss asked Blaine for the name of some white officer doing the same work. The chief, after some thinking, suggested Officer Rex Runyan. The defense attorney leaped on this offering with alacrity, diving into the records and showing that White had made 47 arrests while Runyan was making 13.

Blaine then said Runyan's work was not exactly the same and Mayor Veale went to the rescue of the chief by asserting: "Because of the congested area in the Negro section and the limited number of officers, the Negroes should make more arrests."

Moss also made Blaine squirm when he said, "Some of these places have been raided time after time by yourself and the raiding squad and you didn't close them up, and you're the meanest officer down there. How did you expect these boys to close them up?"

Blaine said Moss. "They never have," Blaine said. "Have they ever failed to arrest everyone found in one of these joints, as well as the white

sons arrested, and asked, "Don't you know that this defendant has been arrested time after time by these colored officers?" Blaine was heard during the first morning trial to say out in the hall that it appeared that he was being tried rather than the opportunity.

Foor admitted that most of those arrested were old offenders and had been in court many times.

Hall also brought out that Smitherman had raided one of the places on the city's list only the day previous to the raid by the white squad.

Underworld Characters

A long list of Tulsa's underworld was paraded before the commissioners. Sam Kilgore, Johnnie Wright, Ella Rushing, Bishop Blaine, John Emerson, Osie Mae Brewer, Charlie Hughes, Sherman Hill, William Madden, some of the victims of the 34 successful raids prior to the suspension of the eight Negro officers, were shown by the records to have been raided many times before by Negro officers.

"Those places, every one of them, are still running, and since you have found violations and made arrests, why have you not padlocked them?" demanded defense attorneys.

Trip Gallaher

The audience would get a big laugh whenever City Attorney Gallaher, who had been sustained when he objected to the defense comparing law enforcement in the white section of Tulsa with law enforcement down in the Greenwood area, would when Attorney Hall got him in a corner attempt to make the same comparisons himself.

"Now, now, now," Attorney Moss would complain in a nervous cackle, whenever Gallaher would seek to crawl out of a hard hole through and by doing what he had insisted that the defense be not allowed to do.

Hall pointed out that Rex Kemp, whom the city raided, had been raided so many times he had to move, and that he was in a new location when the raiding squad nabbed him.

Move For Acquittal

Immediately following the close of the city's testimony defense attorneys moved for acquittal.

"There is not a word or syllable in the testimony of the field sergeants that reflect in any way upon these defendants and the chief himself does not put his finger upon a single specific wrong. All he tells us here is that as a general proposition they did not carry out law enforcement to suit him," said Moss.

U. S. Supports Officers

Friday U. S. Commissioner Ed Crossland delivered another solar plexus blow at the city's case when he brought records to court to show that the suspended Negro officers had filed nine liquor cases in his court since November 7, while 45 white officers together had filed seven.

Thursday the defense counsel of A. Flint Moss, Amos Hall and Primus Wade had wedged into the record the starting testimony that Negro officers had made 19 raids in their section of the city, while 40 white scout car patrolmen had made one raid in the white sections in three months.

County Attorney Dixie Gilmer, Sandy Cullison, his investigator; O. C. Lassiter, assistant county attorney and former police prosecutor; W. P. Smith, U. S. commissioner, and Walter Kimmel, former police judge, all testified to the diligence of the ousted officers before the parade of character witnesses was ended by stipulation.

Smitherman, the first defendant to take the stand in his defense, said he had raided most of the places complained of "numerous times" and testified of one raid in which he had arrested 19 persons in a gambling joint, single-handed.

White Brings Laugh

Officer White testified he had raided "every joint over there" and brought a laugh when he said one of the gambling tables he seized now is being used as a recreation table at police headquarters.

Officer Berry testified he had been "loaned" to the F. B. I. from August 27 to September 8, and had not been on police duty almost the entire period during which Chief Blaine accused him of failing to enforce the law in the Greenwood area.

Berry said he had "raided all the places, and had the operators in jail numerous times."

Sometimes he couldn't wait for a warrant and he "kicked the door down," he said.

"As a matter of fact," recalled Attorney Hall, "you raided a place and I beat you on a search warrant, and you went back and raided the next day."

"That's right," grinned Officer Berry.

The defense then stipulated that the other officers would testify along the same line, but offered to submit any for questioning if City

Will Get Back Pay

The verdict of acquittal Friday was voted after the commissioners had spent more than an hour in private session. A crowded court room awaited their decision, and when it was rendered bedlam broke loose, and even Police Commissioner Munroe went across the council chamber to shake hands with the Negro officers.

The men will receive all of their pay for the period of suspension, and went back to work Saturday morning.

51-1942

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Vice And Gambling Allowed In Negro District Is Charged

SEP 25 1942

Tulsa, Okla.—Charges of dereliction of duty in failure to enforce gambling and liquor laws in the Greenwood district were filed against the entire Negro police force of Tulsa by Police Chief George Blaine and Police Commissioner Thomas I. Munroe at a meeting of the city commission Tuesday.

Eight officers were suspended last Friday following a series of raids in the Negro district led by Chief Blaine and Commissioner Munroe. The suspended officers are:

J. H. Smitherman, A. W. Berry, Lonnie Williams, C. W. White, John A. Sanders, Hubert Green, Joseph Alexander, and C. Y. Gibbs.

The charges, which state that the suspended officers violated rules of the department, city ordinance and charter provisions and state statutes by permitting gambling and liquor sales at 30 spots in the Negro district as follows:

That for a period between August 22, 1942, and September 8, 1942, and immediately prior thereto for a length of time unknown, the eight Negro officers and all of them in the Greenwood area permitted gambling and the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquor in an open and notorious fashion.

That they knowingly permitted gambling games and whiskey selling to be carried on at 121½ North Greenwood, 310, 1159, 1131, 1010½, 318, and 311 all on Greenwood; 1616½ N. Greenwood Place; 503, 507, and 606½ East Archer Street; apartments 1 and 8 at 619 East Archer St.; apartment 23, 620 East Archer St.; 515 N. Frankfort Pl.; 619 and 628 Independence Pl.; 1309 Frankfort St.; 520 East Brady St.; 614 East Latimore St.; 712 Newton Pl.; 1291 Iroquois St.; 815 and 905 Haskell St.; 541, 547, 553, 537 East Cameron St.

That further each of them was and is guilty of dereliction of duty

and failure to perform his duty in that at the addresses listed in the section of the city to which he had been assigned exclusively, and after they had been advised by their superior officers that gambling and unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors was going on open and each had been warned not to permit gambling and whiskey selling, that they did all and each of them permit the violation of the city ordinance and state law.

Police Chief Blaine requested the city commissioners to remove and discharge each of the officers now Greenwood area, but that complaints filed in the office of Commissioner Cobb by Negroes were responsible for the let-up. Others denied that they had received orders from the police commissioner, police chief, or anybody else to take over the duties of the raiding squad. They insist that they have never been asked to assist in any of the raids led by either Sergeant Foor or Police Chief Blaine.

Negro officers work eight-hour shifts, two to a shift. Unlike First Street, where 52 arrests were made Saturday night in a series of raids, the Greenwood area has no motorcycle officers, beer tavern inspectors, or foot patrolmen. It is reported that prior to the series of raids in the Greenwood area the raiding squad did not average one raid a day.

Amos T. Hall, Negro attorney, is representing the suspended officers. The hearing before the city commission has been set for next Tuesday. There is no legal appeal from the decision of the commission.

TULSA'S NEGRO COPS FACE OUSTER IN POLICE INQUIRY

SEP 19 1942

Chief Charges Greenwood District Beset With Vice, Sin-Dens, and Inter-mingling of Races

TULSA, Okla.—This city's eight Negro officers one of whom has worked continuously for more than 28 years, face ouster proceedings this week when Chief of Police G. H. Blaine, announced their suspension until charges to be filed against them are sifted.

Commissioner T. I. Munroe supported the chief in his actions, saying he had toured the Greenwood district and found conditions there deplorable. He said the district was honeycombed with liquor joints, gambling dives and his Negro force had done nothing to correct the situation.

Officers facing ouster, are:
John Smitherman, 47, dean of Negro officers, who began work as a patrolman May 4, 1914.

Joseph Alexander, 38, who began service May 10, 1934.

A. W. Berry, 39, began service, January 8, 1935.

Hubert J. Green, 47, began service April 16, 1941.

John A. Sanders, 43, began service September 15, 1940.

C. W. White, 44, began service July 5, 1934.

Lonnie Williams, 34, began service July 1, 1938.

Cornelius Gibbs, 37, began service April 16, 1941.

The men were called into the chief's office and given a chance to resign. They were told that their failure to enforce the law in their district rendered them unfit to serve any longer as officers.

Assurance was given that as soon as efficient colored officers were found again that the white police, now patrolling the district, would be replaced with Negro officers.

Tulsa's Negro district is a district, set apart from the white district by well defined lines. The city itself is dry and no liquor is permitted to be sold legally.

Agitation by the Oklahoma Eagle, owned by Ed Goodwin, political leader, and civic minded citizens led to the raids and tours which uncovered the vice in the district.

Most serious charge, and one which led many to believe caused the investigation, was that white men and women intermingled with Negroes in the Greenwood section.

Under city ordinances no white person is permitted to own or operate a business establishment in the Negro section but this law is evaded by many whites, who own and operate businesses.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

EIGHT TULSA OFFICERS RE-HIRED

OCT 3 - 1942

OCT 3 - 1942

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 1—Eight Negro officers who were ordered dismissed from the Tulsa police force, were cleared of being derelict in duty and were all reinstated Friday by the City Commission following a hearing in the case.

It had been claimed that the officers conducted 22 successful raids in two weeks and a question was raised as to whether the men had not been "too diligent in their duty." The commission decided that this was no cause for dismissal.

Policemen involved in the affair, which created quite a stir here, were J. H. Smitherman, C. W. White, A. W. Berry, Lonnie Williams, John A. Sander, Hubert J. Green, Joseph Alexander and C. Y. Gibbs.

51-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA

Completes 20 Years On Suburban Police Force

JENKINTOWN, Pa.—William W. Dial, one of Cheltenham Township's (Montgomery County) two colored police officers, completed 20 years' service on the force last July 1.

He took the examination in June, 1922, at the behest of the LaMott Republican Club, passed and was appointed. Neither his Chief nor the Board of Commissioners has had cause to reprimand him during his term.

He passed with the highest rating of any of the candidates the examination for radio operator, has the greatest number of burglar arrests and holds three certificates: one from the Villanova College police school (1937) and two from the State (1941 and 1942).

Born in Cleveland County, N. C., he was educated at A. and M. College (now A. and T. College) Greensboro, N. C. Coming to Philadelphia in 1917, he was employed at the Navy Yard as shipsmith's helper, hammer runner, electric drill operator, electric shear operator and heat treater.

Robert E. Wilkins, the other colored officer of Cheltenham Township, is nine months Dial's junior on the force.

20-YEAR MAN



WILLIAM W. DIAL

Charleston S. C. News & Courier
October 23, 1942

FIRE STATION LOT GIVEN BY NEGRO

**Business Man's Offer to Be
Accepted, Mayor Says.
Is at 162 Coming**

D. Ireland Thomas, negro business man, has donated to the city of Charleston the lot at 162 Coming street for use as a site for the new station for the hook and ladder company, now located in John street, Mayor Henry W. Lockwood announced yesterday.

Mayor Lockwood said he would acknowledge the gift today with grateful appreciation and that the offer will be accepted officially by city council at its next meeting.

Bids for construction of the new station will be opened at noon November 2 by Joseph Maybank, clerk of the city purchasing committee.

In his letter to the mayor, Thomas said that city officials had expressed interest in purchasing the lot for use as a site for a new fire station for the hook and ladder company.

He explained that he purchased the lot for his son, Corporal Damon G. Thomas, now in the armed forces of the United States, several years ago for \$750 and has received offers as high as \$3,500 for it.

"After talking the matter over with me, my son has decided at my suggestion, that he would like to give the lot to the city for the purpose of erecting a station for the colored fire company", Thomas said.

"Today, many young men of our city, both white and negro, are offering their lives on the fields of battle in defense of their homes. Their unselfish sacrifices make us realize how important it is to preserve American liberties.

"We will be happy to donate this lot to the city for the purpose named, as a tribute to them and as an evidence of cooperation among the citizens of Charleston in the achievement of a worthwhile purpose."

City council originally had selected a site in Calhoun street for relocation of the fire station, opposite the Bishop England high school. The Right Rev. Joseph L. O'Brien, superintendent of Catholic schools, objected to the site and

council decided to change the location, giving the mayor power to choose a site.

51-1942

TENNESSEE

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fireman



MEMPHIS, Tenn. — (SNS)—
Robert 'Carl von' Stinson, former Memphian, now a member of the Nashville, Tenn. Fire Department, which has a colored unit of more than 40 years experience. Mr. Stinson is visiting relatives here this week.

51-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAMPAIGN FOR RACE POLICE IN PORTSMOUTH

AUG 29 1942

Civic Group Advocates
Negro Patrolmen For
Law Enforcement

AUG 29 1942

PORTSMOUTH, Va.

—Race police officers for this boom-town are being advocated by the Sons of Virginia, leading civic organization among colored citizens here.

The civic group opened its campaign for colored police officers when it petitioned City Council recently for relief from congestion and minor disorders in a Negro downtown business section.

The petition called council's attention to the absence of police officers in the area and asked for colored officers for duty in the area.

Council turned the matter over to the city manager for study, and at the same time moved to provide better policing of the streets named in the petition.

Meanwhile, the Sons of Virginia have launched a thorough study of social and interracial problems in Portsmouth, conditions rendered acute by the influx of upwards of 30,000 war workers here and in adjacent communities.

The organization plans to sound out the entire city on the subject of Negro police officers here, and when general endorsement of the move is complete, another and stronger petition will be prepared for submission to City Council.

The Sons of Virginia organization is headed by James O. Hall.

Tampa Fla. Tribune
September 6, 1942
**Asks That Negroes Be
Named On Police Force**

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 5.—(A.P.)—The Richmond News Leader said today a petition was being circulated here asking Mayor Ambler and Safety Director Herbert to appoint Negroes to the Richmond police department.

Claiming support from tobacco workers locals, the petition carries the names of the Richmond branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, numerous civic clubs, citizenship council and the Democracy Defense League for Negro Youth.

"Such action taken now by you will strengthen the morale and give to our people a greater faith in the ideology of democracy for which we now fight," the petition says.

VIRGINIA

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia
**Newsome Park Honors
OCT 31 1942
A Benefactor**

THE Federal Public Housing Administration struck a responsive cord when it announced last week that the 1,200 demountable dwellings for Negro defense workers in Warwick County, will be named "Newsome Park," in honor of the late distinguished Newport News lawyer, J. Thomas Newsome.

The unselfish services which the noted lawyer rendered in his lifetime, more particularly on behalf of the underdog caught in the grip of circumstances over which he had no control; his invaluable contributions to community progress and interracial comity, and his exemplary conduct as a citizen, churchman and counsellor stamped him as a benefactor whose memory will be long revered.

Thus, within 10 months, housing officials in charge of defense units for Negroes in the Newport News-Warwick County area, have made two fine contributions in the field of better race relations by naming projects for distinguished members of the race who have passed on. Lassiter Courts in Newport News, now nearing completion, was named for the late Dr. Norman Lassiter, beloved dentist, civic worker, and Good Samaritan to a number of civic and educational endeavors, the fruits of which we are still enjoying.